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To Indiana Republican Editors.

The itinerary of the association's outing for next week has been shortened one day. All the editors from the south who arrive at Crawfordsville by 1 p. m. Monday will be taken in charge by the citizens of that place and will be given a dinner at one of the hotels and a carriage drive. Trains north and south reach Marmont at 5:25 p. m. The editors will find a location at one of the various hotels, where special rates have been secured. From 7:30 to 11 a reception will be held in the parlors of the Lake View. At 9 a. m. Tuesday the association will meet for a business session. At 2:30, sharp, Captain Crook, of the steamer Auburne, and Captain Morris, of the Peeries, will take the party on the boats for a seven-mile ride around the lake. There will be no charge for this, as it is considered by these gentlemen as a favor to the editors. At 5:25 the party will leave the lake for South Bend, and upon arrival there will go at once to the residence of Mr. Fred Miller, of the Tribune, where a banquet will be tendered by the citizens. The editors will be located for the night at hotels Oliver, Sheridan and New Titus. At 9 a. m. Wednesday cars will be at the corner of Washington and Michigan streets to take the party to Mishawaka. They will return to South Bend for an early lunch, and at 1 p. m. will be taken from their hotels for a carriage drive through the city and to Notre Dame. Returning, the party will leave the city at 6:30 and arrive in St. Joseph at 7:30 p. m. for supper. On Thursday a carriage and steamboat ride, a visit to Benton Harbor and the fruit farms will end the programme. Editors should secure passes for themselves and any member of their families to the junction with the Michigan division of the Vandallia, and also apply to Mr. Chesbrough, of St. Louis, at once for the special pass for the Vandallia.

J. A. KEMP, Secretary.

The Journal is coming to the fearful conclusion that Grover Cleveland is no better than his party.

"Every person his own garbage man" seems to be the rule now among Democratic statesmen.

When it comes to heaping coils of fire on Grover Cleveland's head David B. Hill is a zealous stoker.

The fee system should be voted out—out of dog tax as well as out of the Attorney-general's office.

Now that the Republicans in the Tenth district are sure to adjust their difficulties the Democrats are as doleful there as elsewhere.

Debs is more exasperating than the Democratic Congress because he had aggressive methods, but, on the whole, the Congress is a much greater calamity.

The few Populists who have a grain of common sense are beginning to feel that their leaders made a great mistake in championing the Debs insurrection.

Will the Democrats in Washington cease telling on each other? The country is sick of it; yes, of both the Democrats and their various sorts of "perfidy."

Usually one wash day is enough in a family, but the Democratic Senate has already had two days this week, and there are more in sight; but the old party has a stock of soiled linen.

Every Democrat in Congress who became a revenue reformer to be hostile to the Republican party knows now that demagoguery pays in the end, but the payment is in retribution.

Now that it must be evident to all intelligent people that Debs has initiated a war on labor unions there must be a change of opinion in certain quarters regarding that individual.

None of the Democratic Senators tell all the truth about the trading and dickering that has been going on behind the scenes, but if each one will continue to tell a little it may all come out.

A general emptying of Democratic slop buckets like that which has been going on in the Senate during the last few days is not conducive to pleasant odors, but the ultimate effect may be beneficial.

There must be many excellent people in Chicago who would be only too glad to part with 300,000 of its inhabitants for 3,000 good citizens. They would select Altgeld and Hopkins to head the 300,000.

Senator Hill seems to have succeeded in convincing a great many people that his defense of Mr. Cleveland was sincere, but there is one person who knows it is a great piece of acting. Smart as he is, the Senator cannot fool himself.

Senator Voorhees is making a pitiable spectacle dodging about the Capitol, afraid to stand by his friends or play the cuckoo, but his demagoguery the past thirty years has marked up a long penalty which had to be paid sooner or later.

If the action of the government's counsel in the Debs matter yesterday is preliminary to any arrangement between the railroad managers and Debs to let his prosecution die out the public will be very indignant. It is not that Debs has caused railroad property to be destroyed that has

roused the wrath of patriotic people, but that he has defied the laws and the authorities and has insulted popular government by his show of despotism. In this contention twenty-six human lives have been lost, all due to Debs and Debsism. Now, if because of an understanding between railroad managers and Debs, this prosecution should come to naught and ten days' ignoring the sovereignty of this Nation shall be passed as a trifle, the mass of patriotic people will be in some degree as indignant as they were when Sumter was fired on. There are times when the average citizen is inclined to believe that the delay of the courts is in no small measure responsible for the contempt of the laws.

THE NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Unless the mass of wage earners are lacking the good sense with which they are credited they will not tumble over each other to join the new labor organization which is announced from Chicago. As announced, it will cover the same field as the Knights of Labor occupies. If the Knights of Labor is a strong organization, a duplicate will be superfluous; if it is not, it is because it has gone to pieces, and, by going to pieces, has demonstrated that the gather-all system of organization is not a sound one. Not many years ago the Knights overshadowed all other organizations. It was a power in the land. Its management was in a constant quarrel, but Mr. Powderly was a resourceful leader. Nevertheless, in the face of the American Federation, the Knights of Labor has drifted to the rear as the years have passed, changing positions in regard to membership, that of the Knights having shrunk from over a million to sixty-four thousand, and that of the Federation having increased from a nominal figure to about 650,000. Judged by the criterion of success, the American Federation of Labor has stood the test of years and met the approval of a large and increasing body of wage-earners in all the industries, while the Knights, brought to the same test, have not succeeded. And it must stand to reason that an organization made up of the delegates of the respective trades, carrying all the fellowship and esprit du corps which men who are of one trade will have must be stronger than associations made up of all the wage earners within a given territory, ranging from railway engineers and printers to hod-carriers and day laborers.

Now these allies of Debs in Chicago are proposing to repeat the experiment of the Knights of Labor—to build up a vast aggregation of laborers who shall be allied with the A. R. U. It means that these men who are behind it are not satisfied with the federation of which Mr. Gompers is president. They might be if they were at its head. If Debs had been an engineer he would have been satisfied with the brotherhood if he could have had Chief Arthur's place. The various Debses who are behind this new movement are anxious to lead—to travel over the country, to draw large salaries from the dues paid by members, and to magnify their positions by fomenting strikes and keeping up a disturbance which will interfere with the industry and business of the country. Mr. Gompers and his associates are not of that class. They do not believe in strikes as the end of organization, as do Debs and these new men, but in the opposite policy, which Mr. Gompers has called mediation. In short, the men behind the proposed organization aim to multiply the influence and change the policy of the trades unions as the Debs A. R. U. undertook to wipe out the railway brotherhoods. They are agitators, either dishonest or unsafe, self-seekers, who are determined to escape labor themselves by living upon taxes wrung from the earnings of thousands of hard-working men, in return for which they will, if they can, involve them in contentions, strikes and lockouts. To-day the policy of all intelligent and honest leaders in organization is to prevent the interruption of the orderly movement of the industries of the country. It is, in a notable degree, the policy in Great Britain.

A NASTY BUSINESS ALL AROUND.

Senator Gorman is the custodian of a great many secrets, and he lets out or conceals just what suits his purpose. The purpose of his recent speech was to convict the President of tergiversation and playing false to his party friends and to show himself in the light of the compromiser of all difficulties and savior of his party. Unless Mr. Gorman's reputation does him great injustice he is a trickster of tricksters and a past master in political corruption. The fact that he has shattered the Cleveland idol and shown up the self-conceited representative of Democratic reform as a political jobber does not prove at all that Gorman is immaculate. Because the public is compelled to think a great deal less of Mr. Cleveland is no reason why it should think more of Gorman. Unless all indications are at fault he is at least as deep in the mud as Mr. Cleveland is in the mire. Senator Caffery, following Gorman's example of telling party secrets, shows beyond a doubt that in the arrangement of the sugar schedule the Maryland Senator acted as the agent and spokesman of the trust. Senator Caffery says the Louisiana Senators prepared and presented in succession two different schedules which would have been satisfactory to the sugar interests of that State, but each in turn was rejected by Senators Gorman and Brice, who finally presented their ultimatum. After much hesitation this was finally accepted by the Louisiana Senators, but Senator Caffery says "It was not acceptable to me or the sugar growers, and I want the country to know that it was dictated by the refining interests." Gorman, in his speech, said, in effect, that he and Brice had complied with the request of the Louisiana Senators to place a duty on sugar. "At that solemn convocation," he said, "we all said 'yes, it is a dutiable article; it is to be and must be the corn-starch by which we will overthrow McKinleyism. You shall have it.'" This represents the Louisiana Senators as getting what they asked for and puts Gorman in the light of the great mollifier and adjuster of difficulties. Senator Caffery knocks this fine story into smithereens by declaring that the sugar schedule as arranged by

Gorman and Brice was not acceptable to him or the sugar growers, and was dictated by the refining interests.

In giving his version of this incident and defending himself against being "gibbeted as one who was in the Sugar Trust," Senator Gorman said: "I was true to those to whom I am indebted." As Senator Caffery shows that he was true to the Sugar Trust the inference is clear that he was indebted to it for political favors and was discharging his obligation by looking after its interests in the tariff bill. The source of the obligation was doubtless a large contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, a fact which Mr. Cleveland also was doubtless aware of when he gave a secret pledge that if he were elected the sugar interest should be taken care of. It is a nasty mess all around.

HOW TO START BUSINESS.

There are those who, in their weariness and disgust with the Democratic tariff tinkers in Congress, cry out to have the matter settled some way. They are more impatient than reasonable. To pass either House or Senate bill means the readjustment of home industries to new competitors and to fill the American markets with foreign merchandise to take the place of that which has hitherto been made at home. There can be no real improvement which does not begin with the re-employment at fair wages of the millions of people who, in 1890, were employed in the gainful occupations. Thoughtful business men ought to realize that. To pass a tariff bill which will fill our warehouses with foreign-made goods will not give employment to those who have hitherto made such goods in this country, and will not make a quick market for the products of the American farm. Some seem to forget this. To make business good the people who in 1892 were earning good wages in all the manufacturing towns of the land must be set at work again. Then the mass of people can purchase liberally, and they cannot until this condition comes again. It will not come when much of the goods which these hitherto wage earners would consume are purchased abroad. Even if manufacturers could at once drop into successful competition under the hostile tariff wages must be so reduced that capacity to purchase would be limited. It is not the incomes, but the earnings of people in this country which make the volume of consumption. If it could be determined beyond a doubt, by Aug. 1, that this Congress would not meddle with the McKinley law industry and business would start all over the country. Stocks of goods are low, and fifteen months of Clevelandism have put the people where they will purchase as soon as they have the means. Such assurance would be late, but it would be assurance, and, as such, it would set in motion the wheels of industry all over the country, so that vastly better times would be with us in a month. The wonder is that the majority in Congress cannot see it, it is so patent to the average practical person.

SOVEREIGN'S SCHEME.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has again demonstrated his hostility to law and order and his readiness to resort to extreme and desperate measures. His advice to workingmen to join the militia as a means of "getting the arms and discipline necessary to defend the country and the people from Anarchists, railroad managers, trusts, attorneys and the murderous deputies and Pinkertons whom they employ," is thoroughly vicious. The object of a militia is to support and defend the government, and to assist, when occasion requires, in the suppression of disorder and the enforcement of law. The spirit of the militia should be that of unquestioning loyalty to the civil authorities and obedience to orders. The idea that it should be organized, captured or controlled for or against any particular class or classes of society is monstrous. Sovereign designates "Anarchists, railroad managers, trusts, attorneys and Pinkertons" as the classes against whom the militia should be used. If all or any of these classes should unite in forcible resistance to law or defiance of the civil authorities the militia should be used to suppress them, just as it should to suppress any other formidable uprising. But Sovereign's advice evidently contemplates the use of the militia for a very different purpose than the impartial preservation of order and enforcement of law. He would, if possible, have the militia so organized that it could easily be turned against the classes he names, while it would be worthless as a means of suppressing labor riots or enforcing the law against riotous strikers. Sovereign's advice is that of an enemy of law and order and a traitor at heart.

Of all the professional political reformers in the land the New England brand is the most pretentious and, alas, the most mercenary. He cries out for political virtue and contributes in sums of four figures to the corruption fund. He advocates civil-service reform and rewards the Boston beeler for ballot-box stuffing with office. He has been denouncing the wicked Gormans, and Hills, and protectionists all these months, while a part of the tribe is anxious for a high duty on sugar because it is in the trust, and wants free coal because a syndicate to which he belongs has bonded all the coal lands in Nova Scotia. He wants protected sugar and free coal because protected sugar and free coal fill his coffers. One John E. Russell, who was not elected Governor of Massachusetts, is representing the tribe of New England reformers in the lobby at Washington. Of course he is very near Mr. Cleveland. He was consenting to the Cleveland letter; he knows, or claims to know, the Cleveland purpose. Unfortunately, Mr. Russell is a very vague man and has a weakness for that verbal elaboration vulgarly known as "chinning too much." Mr. Russell has been in the midst of it all and knows it all. The other night he left for home. "It is all fixed; we, the President and his friends, do not care about the sugar, but will allow the sugar schedule to go, and also a duty on ores, but will insist on free coal, and it is now fixed that free coal is the compromise that the Senate will accept and the House insist on." In other words, the

President has had his letter read, in which there is much about "no party to perfidy and dishonor," not to wipe out the sugar, coal and ore duties ostensibly in the interest of the consumers, but the coal duty in the interest of as rich a body of professional tariff and other goody-goody reformers as can be found in the country.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says that Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York; Smith, of New Jersey, and Irby, of South Carolina, will vote any time with the Republicans for the indefinite postponement of the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill, and that four others, Gorman, Brice, Caffery and Blanchard, will vote for the same motion if any change is made in the bill or any instruction given to conferees to recede from any position taken in the bill, and Mr. Smith will make the motion. It would be worth millions to the country to have this prediction come true.

Mr. Cleveland's firm stand for free coal is, doubtless, due, in large degree, to the fact that his personal and political friends would profit enormously by the free admission of Nova Scotia coal. Can it be that his anxiety for free iron has a similar origin? It has come to light that the Cuban iron mines are controlled by the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, both of which were liberal contributors to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892.

The Illinois Republican convention acted wisely yesterday in voting down the proposition, five to one, to have it nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Unless some better arguments are presented in favor of such a nomination than have yet been given the Journal believes that it is better to let the Republican members of legislatures select Republican candidates for the office which the Legislature must fill.

Of course, everybody hopes that the report of disaster to the Wellman arctic expedition may prove untrue, and yet, with the thermometer above ninety degrees, it is hard to realize that there is much discomfort in being cast away on an ice floe. The Wellman expedition, however, was well prepared for such a contingency, and, even if it has happened, the chances are they will come out all right.

The clique of Roman Senators will hear the echoes of Hill's witty characterization of them for a good while. Gorman as "the lean and hungry Cassius," Jones as "the honest Marcus Brutus," Vest as "Cassius, who struck the first blow," Voorhees as "the testy and honest Trebonius," and cross-grained old Harris as "the Metellus Cimber" make a memorable senatorial-Shakespearean group.

Was ever any man more opportunely ill, if he is ill, than Senator Voorhees? His sickness, if he is sick, came just in the nick of time to relieve him from the disagreeable duty of answering Senator Gorman's questions and thereby encountering the alternative of lying or surrendering his place at the executive pie counter.

It is gratifying to know that there is law enough for the deportation of the English Anarchist Mowbray, who recently slipped into the country, and that the immigration authorities are getting after him. We have too many Anarchists in this country already and should begin to reduce stock.

The Attorney-general has boasted lately that he is the author of the recent articles in the Sentinel assailing the courts, ostracising the marshals and giving aid and comfort to lawlessness. Now the public can account for the stupid malignity of those articles.

Durability of Asphalt Pavements.
 The St. Paul Pioneer Press gives the experience of that city with an asphalt pavement laid eight years ago, which should be comforting to the people of Indianapolis, now that they have so much of it for which a part of them are paying. The Pioneer Press says:
 "The pavement on Summit avenue is in as good condition to-day as when it was first laid, with the simple exception that its surface is scrawled here and there with irregular lines indicating the cracks almost like scratches, but occasionally broadening to deep cracks from an eighth to half an inch in width at the edges. These are due to the alternate expansion and contraction of the asphalt cushion resulting from extremes of temperature in the climate. But they do not affect in the slightest degree the surface of the pavement, and none of them reach down to the concrete foundation. They serve to disfigure the pavement in places, but do not impair its utility. The contractor is now engaged in what is called repairing the pavement; that is, he is effecting the more evident and pronounced of these cracks. In doing so he takes out a narrow strip of the asphalt cushion along each of these cracks to make place for a fresh infusion of asphalt. These are tell-tale marks, and they all tell the same story. The story is that after eight years' service on the most popular driveway in the city this asphalt pavement shows no sign of having worn a particle. It measured two and a half inches in depth when laid eight years ago, and it measures exactly two and a half inches now. There has, therefore, been no appreciable abrasion of the asphalt whatever under the constant attrition of the wheels and the pounding of the ironed hoofs which pass over it by hundreds every day. It appears to be practically indestructible, and there is no reason to suppose that it will show any more perceptible wear forty years from now than to-day, though it is quite likely that some of the temperature will make their marks upon it, and its old face by that time will be not furrowed with care, but wrinkled with laughter at the failure of time to injure it."

Considering that the climate of St. Paul must be much more trying to any surface affected by extreme cold, this testimony seems to establish conclusively that an asphalt pavement properly laid can be relied upon for long and excellent service at a minimum of cost. The only doubt in the public mind has been concerning its durability. When it stands eight years in St. Paul without impairing the people of Indianapolis may put faith in it, provided it is laid faithfully and is of good quality.

SUBTILES IN THE AIR.

More to His Liking.
 Hungry Higgins—I like to lay and look at the little brook runnin' by don't you?

Weary Watkins—I'd druther look at the millpond standin' still.

A Gem of a Girl.
 Mr. Watts—I thought you told me the new girl was well trained. She can't cook a little bit.

Mrs. Watts—No, she can't cook much, but she is perfectly lovely with coal. She clerked in the grocery department of one of the big dry goods stores for more than a year.

Times Have Changed.
 Police Commissioner—What right had you to shoot at the man?

Officer McGobb—Well, he was sneakin' along the alleys with a cat-rapnet in his hand, an' when I collared at um, he started to run.

Police Commissioner—Well, you chuckle!

headed Idiot, you came very near killing our United States Senator.

He Ought to Be Accommodated.
 "Thompson says he would like to be buried with a brass band."

"So? I know the band, too, that I would like to see buried with him."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

So dreadful is the midday glare of the Senate chamber that Senator Hale and Senator Carey wear dark glasses to preserve their sight.

There are many members of Queen Victoria's household. Altogether considerably over a thousand officials of various ranks receive salaries from her Majesty.

The Empress of Japan has a great admiration for all things European and every year numbers of dresses are sent to her from Paris. These sometimes cost \$20,000 and more.

Four of the Governors of thirty-four States and six Territories, only three are bachelors. Three have been married twice, and three have entered the matrimonial state three times or more.

Brandon, Vt., has a remarkable natural curiosity, the "frozen well," which has attracted the attention of scientific men. On the fourth of July, this year, the well had a thick coating of ice. There is no day of the year when a coating is not found on the surface.

Some Englishmen now visiting in this country have names quite as unique as those for which Georgia has become famous. They are Sir Ughtred K. Shuttleworth, Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, Sir Nowell Salmon, Sir Redvers Buller and Sir W. Hunt Grubb.

A typical southern Africa household described by Olive Schreiner had an English father, a half Dutch mother with a French name, a Scotch governess, a Zulu cook, a Zulu housemaid and a Kaffir stable boy, while the little girl who waited on the table was a Basuto.

The oblique eye will soon cease to be a means of identifying the Japanese type if the fashion which is at present being set in Tokio continues. An American physician is doing a rushing business by straightening the slant in the eyes of the natives by neatly stitching up the eyelids with a fine silk thread.

In Bombay it has been discovered that an eight-year-old girl was offered as a sacrifice to propitiate the god of health in a neighbor's behalf. The afflicted man and his wife enticed the child into their house and, in the presence of a fakir, brutally mutilated her and later carried the body in the woods two miles away and then threw it away.

The present Sultan of Zanzibar, Hammed bin Thuani, is one of the best swordsmen in his empire, and this accomplishment arouses great respect in the breasts of his subjects. He is also a traveled and educated man. His predecessor, Sultan Ali bin Said, was a brilliant rider, and, it is said, could pick up a finger ring from the ground with his full gallop.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the millionaire miser, is making energetic efforts to evade the income tax by conveying her real estate to her son, Edward H. Green, as trustee, who gives his residence as London, although he has been in London for fifteen years, and is now living in Texas. It has long been a race between Hetty and the tax collector, with Hetty generally winning.

Chairman Joseph H. Manley, of the national Republican committee, thinks that if sentiment is to rule in the selection of the party ticket for President, it should not be Lincoln and Grant, but Lincoln and Hamilton. "General Hamilton," says Mr. Manley, "is, in every respect a worthy descendant of his father, and, if the old ticket is to be nominated, it seems to me it ought to be the old ticket entire, Lincoln and Hamilton."

Now we nightly lie and ponder
 On the coolness you lay yonder
 Where the glistening icebergs wander,
 And we wonder day and night
 Why the things we want most sadly,
 And the things we crave most madly
 Are in life arranged so badly
 Gas City, July 25. C. F. Bicknell.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.
Wellman's Party Had an Old Whale Boat and No Scientific Head.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Fielden, owner of the yacht Salde, which vessel succored Professor Oyen, the geologist of the Wellman Arctic expedition, and left him at Dane's island, writes, referring to the reported loss of the Wellman party and the steamer, that he has learned from Spitzbergen that the Haganvald-Jart, the vessel which was used to convey the explorers to the edge of the ice pack, was an old-time whaler, which had been fitted up as a steamer, and that she was in no way fitted to encounter the ice. Mr. Fielden adds that he is led to believe in the whole of Wellman's company there was no one possessed of practical experience in polar explorations. A representative of the press had an interview to-day with Carl Siewers, the Norwegian, enthusiastic in polar matters, with regard to his letter to the Standard, yesterday, announcing that he was in receipt of advice from the Wellman expedition that the vessel which was used to convey the explorers to the edge of the ice pack, was an old-time whaler, which had been fitted up as a steamer, and that she was in no way fitted to encounter the ice. Mr. Fielden adds that he is led to believe in the whole of Wellman's company there was no one possessed of practical experience in polar explorations. 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